

Sweet Rallies Clan Against Ousted Five

**Veteran Politicians Who
Opposed His Father
Will Fight Roosevelt
Move for Socialists**

Barnes Men Form A 'Whisper Squad'

**Solomon and Claessens
Attacked on Personal
Records in Legislature**

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet arrived here this afternoon to lead the fight to repair the ranks of his shattered following and to try to put down the insurgency against continuation of the trial of the five suspended Socialists which cropped up during his absence at Saranac Lake during the last three days.

Lined up with the Sweet camp in the counter offensive against Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who, with Majority Leader Simon L. Adler, started the movement to reseat the five ousted Socialists are the veterans of the "old guard" who made several losing fights against his father.

Barnes Men Lead The "Old Guard"

These "old guard" veterans, under the leadership of lieutenants of William Barnes, who since he was deposed as state chairman has made several attempts to get back into power, have formed themselves into a "whisper squad."

Their line of attack consists in buzzing into the ears of the Republicans and Democrats who have flocked to the Roosevelt standard. Some of these whisperers are promises. Some are threats. Some are special pleadings.

Conspicuous among the "whisper squad" is a Westchester County man whose chief line argument runs:

"Stick by the Speaker. Barnes and the other regulars are behind him. Roosevelt is backed by Hughes and Mills and that crowd. The Speaker and Barnes are bound to win out, and if you don't stick you'll lose. And if you vote to discharge the Judiciary Committee, Anderson and the other 'yes' men along later and ask you to vote to discharge the committee from consideration of their bills."

While Mr. Barnes himself is remaining in the background, one of his chief lieutenants, Alexander Otis, has appeared in the scene and is preparing summaries of the trial for newspaper use.

These summaries have been deemed an inaccurate and misleading by members of the Judiciary Committee, who have repudiated all connection with Mr. Otis. Otis was brought here by a friend of Speaker Sweet.

Ever since Speaker Sweet's arrival here today the telephone wires to Republican County leaders all over the state have been kept hot with appeals to return to the Albany Assemblymen to return to the Sweet camp.

Fervent Pleas Sent To Tammany Leaders

Equally fervent pleas are being made to Albany County leaders to get their men back into line. While the lines between the old guard and the Roosevelt faction are drawn, there are those here who believe that the Judiciary Committee will prevent anything resembling a real fight by reporting back that the Socialists should be reelected.

Another line of attack, after a continuation of the examination of Algeron Lee, director of education of the Rand School of Social Science, attacked directly the record of the Socialist party in the Assembly during the last session.

Bill after bill was offered in evidence-busting to do with national defense. On each of these measures the Socialists delegation in the Assembly was shown to have voted solidly against passage, with the remainder of the House unanimously in favor. These bills follow:

It was made available for the New York County certain money appropriated for the National Guard by Chapter 381 of the Laws of 1917. This was dated January 9, 1918. The only vote in opposition to this was that of the Socialists delegation, including Claessens, Gre and Waldman, three of the five now on trial.

This was followed by "An act to amend the educational law in relation to qualification of teachers." This bill was designed to exclude from the teaching staffs of public schools of the state all alien enemies. Claessens, Waldman, Gre and the rest of the Socialists delegation in the Assembly voted against this. It was adopted March 26, 1918.

Socialists Against Military Training

Next was "An act to amend the education law in relation to physical training and the use of armaments." This bill was adopted March 5, 1919. This measure had to do with military training for school children. Claessens and Solomon voted against it.

The general appropriation act for the support of the government presented in 1918 was then offered in evidence.

Again the only votes registered in opposition were those of the Socialist delegation.

Another bill relating to the military training of boys, was presented in evidence, with the Socialist delegation on record in opposition.

Then followed the "work or fight" bill, providing for the reorganization of labor of all wage-sold persons between eighteen and fifty, not engaged in lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession. Here

Continued on page four



Greek Prince Weds Mrs. Leeds To-day

**American Widow, Worth
\$14,000,000, Won by
Brother of Constantine**

Word was received in New York by cable from Paris yesterday that Mrs. William B. Leeds, who inherited a fortune estimated at \$14,000,000 on the death of her husband in Paris in June, 1908, will be married to-day in Geneva to Prince Christopher of Greece, younger brother of former King Constantine of Greece. The civil ceremony will be performed to-day and the religious one will take place at Vevay on the 31st. King Constantine, who is at the Carlton Hotel, St. Moritz, will be unable to be present at the wedding, but will send as his representative the Duke of Sparta, the former Crown Prince, who was married to Mrs. Leeds in 1917. Prince Christopher is a son of the late King George of Greece, who was assassinated, and is a brother of Prince George, who married Princess Marie Bonaparte, Prince Nicholas, who married the Grand Duchess Helene of Russia; Prince Andre, whose wife was Princess Alice of Battenburg, and of Princess Marie of Greece, who was married to Duke George of Mecklenburg.

Mrs. Leeds is a daughter of the late William C. Stewart, of Cleveland. She was Mrs. Nancy Stewart Worthington before she was married to Mr. Leeds. Mrs. Leeds since her husband's death has spent most of her time abroad. She has a house in Paris, and her London home is Spencer House, in St. James's Place. She has one son, William Bateson Leeds, who is a student at Eton.

Shipwrecked Men Adrift Five Days

**U. S. Tanker Mielero
Sinks in Storm Off
Florida; Crew Rescued**

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30.—According to radio messages picked up here to-night, the crew of the tank steamer Mielero, which sank at sea Monday, were rescued by the steamer Suresha, a sister ship. The men were picked up this afternoon after having been adrift in small boats for five days.

The Mielero, bound from Matanzas to Philadelphia, with 1,500,000 gallons of molasses, broke in two and sank in heavy weather off the Florida coast on January 25, according to radio advice received here yesterday.

Another lifeboat, with the chief officer, third officer, four engineers and twelve men of the crew, was picked up about 150 miles southeast of Tybee light at the entrance of the Savannah River, by the steamship Odetta, which sent the news of the disaster yesterday by radio.

The news reached the office of the United States Naval Communication Service, at 44 Whitehall Street, from Miami, Fla., the message from the Odetta having been relayed to that station by the destroyer Gleason.

In his report Captain McNelly of the Odetta said that the heavy seas kicked up by a stiff northeaster were moderating, and it is believed the missing lifeboat of the Mielero may be picked up. The Mielero, of 5,833 tons gross, was built in Quincy, Mass., in 1917.

Ten Women Are Injured In Bobsled Contest

**One May Lose Sight of Eye as
Result of Accident at
Huntington, L. I.**

Ten women were injured in the bobsled contest at Huntington, L. I., yesterday when the sled on which they were riding struck a rut and overturned. The sled carried twenty women, half of whom suffered injuries.

The most seriously injured is Miss Charles E. Romano, who may lose the sight of one of her eyes. Miss May Halvey was badly cut about the face and body and may have permanent scars. Other hurt were Miss Ethel Harris, Miss William Bowker, Miss George Butt, Miss Elizabeth Fox, Miss Lola Archer, Miss Sylvia Jacobson, Miss Ethel Miller and Mrs. Mamie Phillips.

Influenza Cases Jump to 5,532; 826 Increase

**All Boroughs of City Report
Continued Spread of Mal-
ady for 24 Hours Ending
at 10 o'Clock Yesterday**

Pneumonia Also Gains

**Deaths From Both Causes
Total 262. Advance of 26;
Great Demand for Nurses**

In the twenty-four-hour period ending at 10 o'clock yesterday 5,532 new cases of influenza had been reported to the Health Department, an increase of 826 over the twenty-four hours preceding. In the same period 262 persons died of influenza and pneumonia, an increase of twenty-six over the day preceding. In addition to the new influenza cases, 851 new cases of pneumonia were reported, compared with the 649 cases reported Thursday.

Figures for the chart day ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as given out by the Health Department, follow:

Borough	Influenza Cases	Pneumonia Cases	Deaths
Manhattan	2,229	356	58
Brooklyn	1,518	36	218
Richmond	136	1	7
Totals	5,532	119	262
Preceding twenty-four hours	4,706	100	236
Increases	826	19	26
Since Jan. 1, 1920	545	6,031	1,696

Corresponding day 1919 epidemic 4,293 183 294 210

Calls for 147 Nurses

Health Commissioner Copeland said last night that there had been calls for 147 nurses, but that the Health Department had been able to supply only fifty-two. He said also that there had been fifty new applications for positions as practical nurses and that the graduates nurses had been accepted. He denied the report that accepted applicants were being paid while training.

Dr. Copeland made public a letter from Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes to all the Catholic hospitals in Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond urging them to aid the Health Department in the fight against the epidemic, and announced that he would take over the private hospital at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, owned by Mrs. G. Kaufman, wife of the president of the Chatham and Phoenix Bank, which he would operate to take care of children who are in homes where they are exposed to influenza.

Commissioner Copeland said this hospital has a capacity of 100 patients, and that last year Mrs. Kaufman opened the hospital for a similar purpose and paid all of the expenses of the children and the influenza epidemic.

He said that the Board of Health is following up the absence of school children, on the theory that the children may be suffering from influenza, but figures brought back by inspectors show, he said, that there are few cases among the children and that the influenza is explained by the fear of their parents that they may be infected with the disease.

Skeptical of Serums

Shown a cable from Paris yesterday which stated that a physician there had found a serum to cure influenza and so-called sleeping sickness, which this physician declares to be the same, Commissioner Copeland said that while he agreed that the serum existed, he himself expressed the same opinion often, he viewed with suspicion at this time serums which have for their purpose the prevention of both diseases.

"Whenever the germ responsible for any disease is known and can be isolated," he said, "it is possible to prepare a vaccine that will protect against the disease or to prepare a serum that will be useful in its treatment. Unfortunately there is a great difference of opinion among scientific men as to the positive factor of influenza. With two or three notable exceptions the American investigators in the East were agreed that the causative factor of influenza has not yet been determined. 'Any vaccine for the prevention of the disease or any serum intended for its cure must be purely experimental. Therefore, at the present moment I view with suspicion and doubt all statements regarding the virtues of any such biological products.'"

Discussing the number of patients in city hospitals, Commissioner Copeland said that there were 1,404 such patients in Manhattan and 318 in the Bronx. He pointed out that while there are 38,000 hospital beds in greater New York, only 2,000 or less are being used for influenza cases. He said also that the Health Department has asked the various hospitals to postpone all surgical cases which are not urgent, so that influenza cases can be immediately handled.

Discussing the work that the Nurses' Emergency Council has been doing in co-operation with the Red Cross, the Charity Organization Society, and Babcock Welfare Organization, Commissioner Copeland said that his department is greatly aided by them and that most of this work has been made possible by the individual labors of Miss

Continued on page six

Millerand Defies Opposition; Wins Vote of Confidence in Chamber Is Passed by 510 to 70, All Balloting

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Cabinet of Premier Millerand was given a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies to-day at a session attended by virtually all the members. The vote was 510 in favor of the Ministry to 70 against, and with no abstentions from voting.

The Premier threw down the gauntlet to the opposition in replying to interpellations on the general policy of the Cabinet in which Deputies Demogillon and Gerad had resumed personal attacks upon Jules Steeg, the Minister of the Interior, and Jean Ogier, Minister of Agriculture.

"If the Chamber," said the Premier, "has thought for a moment that I would deprive myself of the services of any of the men whom I have chosen it has been badly mistaken and does not know me. The Chamber must decide immediately whether or not the government has its confidence, in order that we may get to work."

Pioneer Loses \$10 Flat Worth \$5 Square Foot

**Eviction of Harm Hildebrandt, Long Resident of
Broad Street Building,
Sacrifice to Progress**

The curb market is only a blur of red caps and black to the feeble eyes of the old man who sits all day at the window behind the old-fashioned Nottingham lace curtains at 62 Broad Street.

Harm Hildebrandt is ninety-two years old, and long has ceased to take any interest in the turmoil of the great financial world that seethes at his feet. The position that is worth thousands of dollars to a broker is for him only a parlor window—but a window where he has sat for fifty years and watched the evening stars come out over Brooklyn. There was a time when he could see them reflected in the waters of the East River; now, of course, the little four-story brick building is surrounded by skyscrapers, which cut off any view but that of curb and sky.

Yesterday Mr. Hildebrandt's daughter, with tears running down her wrinkled cheeks, had to tell the old man to look for the last time at the moon between the skyscrapers. On Monday a gang of wreckers will enter from this side of the "amusement and indignation" caused by the American Treasury Secretary's frank statement merely reflects the yapping of a section of the British press already ready to snarl up anything to arouse public opinion and produce sensational reading.

Event Dreaded for Years

"We have to leave the neighborhood, it's so quiet at night," explained the daughter, Mrs. Henry Sigloch, shutting a careful door lest the old man hear her story. "Father never gets out any more. He is afraid it will kill him to move him. I have been dreading this for years, but I always hoped we could buy him away before we broke his heart by moving."

The worst of it is we cannot find any tenement to live in. The Sisters of Trinity Church are coming for father to take him to a hospital they have. He has refused to go. But we have been hunting for weeks, ever since the new owner first warned us we must move, and we cannot find a place. You know, father has to have to live, maybe. We've been used to living in a nice neighborhood. It's quiet down here at night, and there are no noisy neighbors."

For all the sentimental advantages (to say nothing of the financial possibilities of the location) the Hildebrandts have been paying the astonishing sum of \$10 a month for the last six years for a small, one-story house, with a garden and a glass covered court that makes an excellent clothes yard.

Rising Values Passed Them By

Harm Hildebrandt rented the flat fifty years ago from Mayor Gunther, who was a political friend. When the property passed into the hands of the Stevens estate Mr. Hildebrandt was retained as janitor, and so the rent never was raised. Property around them had risen to the ninth degree in value, but nobody paid any attention to No. 62.

A few doors away from No. 62 is an office building where floor space rents for \$5 a square foot. The Hildebrandts were paying for 3,000 square feet, or what would command a rental of \$15,000. Instead they paid \$10.

All this attracted the attention of L. L. Winkelman, a broker, at 41 Broad Street, and recently through the agency of Lawrence, Blake & Jewell, he became the owner of the \$10 flat. He already has refused a profit of \$35,000 on his investment. When altered, the property will be worth about \$400,000.

"Of course, I shall not put an old man out of the street," he said last night. "I should not want any one to treat my father that way."

"We purpose to use the original walls of the building. They were built in the old times when things were put up to stay. The contractor tells me the walls are 18 inches thick, instead of the 8 inches we find in modern buildings. We shall rebuild the interior and use most of the building for our own business. Whatever portion I rent will be at the rate of \$5 a square foot."

Continued on page three

Ban on Imports British Plan to Boost Exchange

**Embargo on Entry of Ameri-
can Luxuries Expected as
the First Step to Sta-
bilize the Falling Rates**

Had No Hope for Credits

**Secretary Glass's Letter No
Surprise to London Bank-
ers and Treasury Officials**

By Frank Getty
New York Tribune
European Bureau
(Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.—England's first step to rectify the shattered exchange rate on the pound sterling in New York is expected to be an embargo against the importation of American luxuries, with virtually everything on the barred list, possibly, except food and actual necessities. Announcement of the embargo may be expected soon.

No one can resent such a move on the part of England, and it is doubtful if Americans who desire to see normal international industrial relations resumed will do so. The measure conceivably may be one of a series designed to restore a more favorable relation between the pound and dollar.

Knew U. S. Would Deny Credits

All England has read the letter of Secretary of the Treasury Glass, in which he says that the United States cannot be expected to make further loans to Europe.

While Great Britain is pondering the possible result of the American Secretary's announcement, an outstanding feature of the situation has come to attention which, it seems, ought to be emphasized in view of the scare stories prevalent to-day, and it is this—a section of the British community knew this crisis was coming.

Persons in the United States must not be carried away with the idea that the reported resentment here against America is deep-rooted or has a foundation in business, and that it is the gaseous press, and a cabal of writers arising from sheer reasoning will soon dispel it.

Secretary Glass's letter, as has been said, occasioned no surprise among London financiers or Treasury officials here. They had expected yes, anticipated it. Whatever may be written from this side of the "amusement and indignation" caused by the American Treasury Secretary's frank statement merely reflects the yapping of a section of the British press already ready to snarl up anything to arouse public opinion and produce sensational reading.

Chamberlain Foresees It

Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will make no statement on the letter, but he knew that this expression of view was coming. Treasury officials here were stirred up by the gaseous press, and they realized that they were inspired by them, who knew as well as Secretary Glass himself that America "could not, if it wished, assume the burdens of the world's economy, but to finance Europe's requirements."

Just what prompted the initial outburst began in "The Daily Express" yesterday, remains a mystery, but it was either inspired by them, who realize England's position and want to impress upon the public the need for the four measures outlined by Secretary Glass, or it was a statement of industrial life, adequate taxation and domestic loans, but dare not do so openly owing to the difficult political situation here; or it was merely the complacent press making up for itself.

Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Auckland Geddes discussed the situation with the Secretary of the House of Commons, yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain's reticence to call an international financial conference then first demanded was believed due to his inability to foresee America's refusal to take part.

Many leading bankers who have been invited to meet Mr. Chamberlain early next week to discuss methods of rectifying the sagging exchange rates on pound sterling in New York admitted that the situation was a serious one, but they were not prepared to make a national conference, except possibly closer unity of action among the Allies.

Real Remedy Lies With England

There is no need for Americans to feel undue sympathy for England in the situation. Persons here who know what they are talking about do not blame America for the attitude she has taken. They see a need, a serious and urgent one, for rectification of the exchange rate, and they realize that the real remedy lies with England alone. They will soon take steps, internal as well as external, to put the house in order.

As for that section of the community whose opinion is reflected by such papers as "The Daily Express," "The Evening Globe," "John Bull," etc., sympathy for its embarrassment would be wasted, for in the same columns in which the writers complain bitterly of the rise of the American dollar appear articles openly rejoicing in the fall of other European currencies in comparison with the pound—particularly Scandinavian exchange, in which case the exchange quotations are said to stand continued rise in Great Britain's favor.

Loan to Europe To Be Fifty Millions

**House Republicans Agree
to Reduce Credit Asked
For to Smaller Figure**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee in conference late to-day informally agreed to favor legislation authorizing the Treasury to extend additional credits of \$50,000,000 to certain European countries for food relief.

The specific countries to benefit by the food credits will be decided upon at a later meeting of the majority members of the committee. Poland, Armenia and Albania were included in the original proposal of Secretary Glass.

Continued on page three

Democrats Desert Treaty Parley as Lodge Rejects Taft Plan for Article X

**Taft Substitute for Article X
Which Lodge Refuses to Accept**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The reservation to Article X of the League of Nations covenant, which was drawn by former President Taft, and the Republican refusal to accept which caused Democratic Senators to quit the compromise conference to-day, follows:

"The United States declines to assume any legal or binding obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose; but the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power in the premises, will consider and decide what moral obligation, if any, under the circumstances of any particular case, when it arises, should move the United States in the interest of world peace and justice, to take action therein, and will provide accordingly."

Farmers Near \$1,000,000 in Revolt Against Price Gougers

**May Quit Lands or Curtail
Production Because of
High Profits of Middle-
men, Questionnaires Show**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Indications of a widespread spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction among the farmers of the country, so threatening as likely to disturb the existing economic structure, is considered by government officials to be revealed in more than 50,000 replies to a questionnaire recently sent out by the Postoffice Department.

The replies as thus far digested were summarized in a report prepared by George L. Wood, superintendent of the Postoffice Department's division of rural mails, and read to the Senate Postoffice Committee to-day by James L. Blakeslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. The views of the 10,000 or more farmers were obtained by the broadcasting of 200,000 copies of a questionnaire throughout the agricultural states asking for suggestions whereby the Postoffice Department might aid in cutting down the cost of living.

Three chief complaints were summarized in the middle of December at the rate of a thousand a day, and, as summarized by officials, show the major complaints of the farmers, in numerical order, to be:

Inability to obtain labor to work the farms, as hired help and the farmers' children have been lured to the city by higher wages and easier living.

High profits taken by middlemen for the mere handling of food products; and, Lack of proper agencies of contact between the farmer and the ultimate consumer.

Many of the replies, said one official who had looked over them, probably as many as 50 per cent, indicate that the writers contemplate either leaving the farms to obtain better wages, or cultivation because of one or more of the three major grievances, and because of the growing feeling against non-producing city dwellers.

Comments on the replies, Assistant Postmaster General Blakeslee said:

"Such a condition at a time when the predominant cry is for production and production cannot be constituted a grave menace."

Complaint was made in a majority of the replies, the report said, of the high prices paid by consumers as compared with the low return to the farmer, indicating an entirely disproportionate profit for the middleman. Many farmers, the report said, drew comparisons between the cost of living and the return to the farmer and his compensation with those of the urbanite, of which the farmer bitterly complains.

Setting forth the soft and luxurious living of the latter as compared with the hard and bare living of the farmer, who is no longer willing to toil and produce, the writer of the letter, the preacher and the short hours, high wages man."

Situation Declared Serious

A member of the committee remarked that the replies seemed to be "mostly from a bunch of Bolsheviks," which prompted Mr. Blakeslee to say that in his opinion the situation was extremely serious.

"The high cost of wearing apparel, staples not produced on the farm, and farm implements and tools, all of which seem to have filled the farmer's mind with discouragement and resentment, is certain to result in the curtailment of food production," the report said.

Mr. Blakeslee said the report and all other data bearing on the matter had been submitted to Postmaster General Burleson. Extension of the rural parcel post service to make it easier for the farmer to sell his products direct to the city consumer, was advocated by Mr. Blakeslee, as one step toward correcting the conditions complained of.

Figures made public to-day by the Department of Commerce showed that foodstuffs imports in December amounted to nearly double the value brought in during December, 1919, while exports of foodstuffs were \$90,000,000 below the total for the same month a year ago.

Foodstuffs imported in December were valued at \$84,941,027, compared with \$43,136,449 in December, 1919, while exports were \$152,906,251, against \$205,983,319 in December a year ago. Imports of foodstuffs in 1919 amounted to \$1,100,970,028, compared with \$743,022,806 in 1918, and exports for 1919 totalled \$2,641,190,953, against \$1,953,255,312 for the previous year.

Continued on page seven

WEATHER
Fair and colder to-day with strong northwest to north winds; to-morrow fair.
Full Report on Last Page

Minority to Seek Open Debate on February 10; "Mild Reservationists" Now Control Situation

Six Republican Votes Are Needed

Lodge Also Refuses to Accept Any Modifica- tion of Monroe Doctrine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Bipartisan conferences on compromise reservations to the league of nations covenant of the peace treaty came to an abrupt conclusion to-day when the Democratic Senators, unable to obtain a compromise on the Lodge reservation on Article X, walked out of the meeting room.

Unless there is some unforeseen change of heart on the part of the Republicans in the Senate, making further compromise negotiations possible, the Democrats will attempt on February 10 to bring the peace treaty up on the floor in a final effort to bring about ratification. Senator Walsh of Montana, one of the Democratic members of the unofficial bipartisan conference in the absence of Senator Hitchcock, the acting minority leader, who departed for his home to-night, will give notice in the Senate to-morrow of the intention to call the treaty up on February 10.

Conferees Also Apart On Monroe Doctrine

Although the split to-day came directly over the reservation to Article X, which relates to the obligation of the United States in preserving the territorial integrity and political independence of other nations, it was made clear later that there was little hope of agreement on the reservation relating to the Monroe Doctrine.

At the session to-day Senator Hitchcock for the Democrats offered as a reservation to Article X the one proposed recently by former President Taft. Senator Lodge said he could not agree to it and had no counter proposal modifying the Republican reservation to offer. The meeting broke up a few minutes later.

Senator Lodge later issued a statement showing just what changes had been made or suggested during the compromise conferences, and what alteration of the Lodge reservations had been agreed to.

The Democrats to-night admitted that they did not know whether they could muster a sufficient number of votes to bring the treaty up. With the entire Senate membership present it will require forty-nine votes to get through such a motion. In the past the Democrats, who have forty-seven members, counting Chief Justice, Secretary of the Treasury, but a Senator designate at present have lost four in most of the votes on the treaty.

By the time that Eugene Company 23, in charge of Captain Thomas Murphy, reached the building from the eighth Street from the east, the flames had swept through the central gallery, and burst out in the Vanderbilt gallery on the Fifty-eighth Street side. A second and third alarm were at once turned in and were responded to by other fire companies and Fire Chief John Kenyon, who took charge.

Patrick J. Reardon, of Engine Company 25, James B. Lawler, of Engine Company 35, and Harry Ness, of Hook and Ladder Company 4, were injured slightly by falling bricks and glass, when the Fifty-eighth Street wall of the Vanderbilt gallery fell. Reardon and Lawler were attended by Dr. Harry Archer, of the Fire Department, and the others were conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital in Chief Kenyon's automobile.

At 10:30 o'clock the fire had been completely under control, but it had done considerable damage to the Vanderbilt gallery, the Central Gallery, and all the works of art, representing scores of efforts by such representative sculptors and painters as Edwin Blashfield, John S. Sargent, Isidore Konti and Troy Kinney.

Nothing that was in these two galleries remains. By a queer twist of fate, the only part of the exhibition which was saved, was in the South Gallery, the most valuable and the easiest to replace. It consisted of photographs and models of buildings, designed by members of the Architectural League.

Horses Led to Safety

The smoke from the fire threatened to fill the Central Park Riding Academy on Seventh Avenue, and 150 frightened horses were led from their stalls by employees and volunteers from the crowd, and taken to other stables in the neighborhood. While the blaze was at its height the occupants of The Osborn, the apartment house on the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, adjoining the Fire Arts